

SKULARI, PETR

CZECH

Application of microstructure analysis for technology of plastic magnesium alloys. Petr Skulari (Výzkumný ústav kovů, Pauenské Brány, Šumperk, Hlavní Listy 10, 200-16(1955).—The advantages of microstructure analysis in the technology of plastic Mg alloys is pointed out and the influence of hexagonal lattice on the mech. and technological characteristics of these alloys is shown.

Petr Schneider

SKARBI PETR

CZECH

11917\* Micro-Examination of Dynamic Fatigue. Sledování  
dynamické únavy mikrorengetenem. (Czech.) Petr Šíkukuri  
and Vladimír Očenášek. Hlinické Listy, v. 10, no. 5 May  
1955, p. 279-284.

Suppositions for the practical use of the examination and results  
obtained for Al and its alloys under alternating dynamic loads.  
Explains the physical principles of fatigue related to material  
in annealed and hardened conditions. Graphs, micrographs,  
diagrams, table, 9 ref.

SKULARI, F.

Some properties of semifinished duralumin products and their heat treatment.

p. 949 (Hutnické Listy) Vol. 12, no. 10, Oct. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

Distr: 4E2c 27

Röntgenography of titanium. Petr Skulář and Ludmila Charvatová. *Hvězdnice listy* 10, 889 308, 1958). — Based upon systematic examin. of Ti structure with microröntgen methods, the effect was detd. of different elements on type and dimensions of lattice of  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -Ti. They detd. also the various effect of different elements on the deformation of Ti lattice and at the same time on its plasti<sup>1</sup> deformation. O, Ni, H, C, and Si are supposed to give the most interference. O and N cannot be removed from the lattice even with vacuum annealing. Petr Scheider

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18.12.10

AUTHORS:

Skulari, Petr, Doctor and Chvátalová, Ludmila  
CZECH/34-59-12-2/44

TITLE:

X-ray Investigation<sup>1</sup> on the Hardening of Special Silumins

PERIODICAL:

Hutnické listy, 1959, Nr 12, pp 1032 - 1038

ABSTRACT: A literary search has revealed the possibility of improving the mechanical properties of certain alloys by correct ageing but has revealed no detailed information on the conditions of ageing (temperatures of hardening and tempering and the appropriate heating times) and on the suitable composition of special silumins. It appears that so far the kinetics of unsaturated solid solutions of Al alloys, which changes with the addition of small quantities of certain elements, has not been adequately studied. Neither has the problem of the suitable composition of such special silumins been studied. The authors of this paper have studied the influence of small quantities of Mn and Ti on the kinetics of ageing of special silumins, containing 5% silicon, as a function of the conditions of the artificial ageing and the contents

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of a given addition. The changes in the structure during the shaping and the decomposition of the saturated AlSi solid solution were studied by X-ray structural analysis which provides the possibility of recording not only the character of the structure (size of the crystals, phase distribution) but also, by limiting the parameters, determining the state of the solid solution, disturbances in the lattice and the internal crystalline structure of the alloy. The structural studies were supplemented by hardness tests. The aim of the authors was to determine a suitable element, the required quantity of this element and the optimum conditions of artificial ageing (which can be achieved by short-duration heating prior to hardening and tempering) so as to produce an alloy with better mechanical properties. The authors assume that the prevailing view that decomposition of alloying elements in the solid solution of Al lasts a relatively long time is based on incomplete knowledge of the influence of small additions on the kinetics of saturated solid solutions. For producing the experimental alloys, the authors used *W*

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a 99.5% purity Al, silicon containing 0.57% Fe, cathodic copper, electrolytic manganese, 99.90% purity Mg and Ti produced by the Kroll method. The heats were produced by high-frequency smelting or in an electric resistance furnace with a graphite crucible of about 1 kg capacity. The charge was fed in jointly with Mn and Cu and after smelting the melt was covered with salts of eutectic composition. Further alloying was effected in the following sequence: Si; Ti; Mg. Mg was added in the form of AlMg 10% and Ti in the form of AlTi 5%. The alloy was cast at 750 °C into small unpainted ingot moulds. The authors discuss in some detail the results obtained relating to the influence of Cu, Mg, Mn and Ti on the hardening of the investigated silumin alloys. In the preliminary tests, it was found that addition of 0.2% Mn to the base alloy containing 5% Si, 0.2% Cu and 0.25% Mg brought about a considerable refining of the structure, which was very uniform. In the further tests, the influences of Mn and Ti were investigated in greater detail

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## X-ray Investigation on the Hardening of Special Silumins

on two alloys which contained 5% Si and 0.2% Cu and differed in their Mg and Mn contents which were, respectively, 0.42 and 0.53% Mg and 0.33 and 0.24% Mn. It was found that addition of 0.2% Mn or 0.2% Ti leads to a considerable refining of the structure of the alloy and to an increase in the hardness of special silumins, containing 5% Si, after hardening. For the alloy containing 5% Si, 0.2% Cu, 0.5% Mg, 0.14% Fe, 0.2% Mn, rest Al, the optimum heat-treatment conditions are: quenching in cold water from 450 °C after a heating time of 30 - 120 min; tempering from 180 °C after a heating time of 120 - 240 min. For an alloy of equal composition but containing 0.2-0.3% Ti instead of 0.2% Mn, the optimum heat-treatment conditions are: quenching in cold water from 500 °C after heating for 120 - 140 min; tempering from 180 °C after heating for 120 - 140 min. These heat-treatment conditions ensure a uniform structure of fine crystals, a constant lattice volume and an increase in the hardness by 100% as compared with that in the as-cast state; thereby Ti proved more active than Mn. The X-ray

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method used permits determining the trend for the further development of  $AlSi_5$  alloys and proposing a suitable

composition; the tests require a very small quantity of material and very simple preparation of the specimens. However, these tests have to be supplemented by foundry experiments and mechanical tests.

There are 7 figures and 13 references, of which 4 are Czech, 3 German, 2 English and 4 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vyzkumný ústav kovů, Panenské Březany  
(Metal Research Institute, Panenské Březany)

SUBMITTED: February 7, 1959

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Card 5/5

S/137/62/000/011/033/045  
A006/A101

AUTHOR: Skylari, Peter

TITLE: X-ray-diffraction phase analysis of metals at high temperatures

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 11, 1962, 94, abstract 111628 ("Kohász. lapok", 1962, v. 95, no. 1, 40 - 45, Hungarian)

TEXT: A long duration of the process and the lack of a chamber to analyze the whole production process, are the deficiencies of the X-ray diffraction phase analysis. The existing chambers show only the changes in the intensity of the lines, but the metal composition can not be determined. Information is given on measurements in a special chamber of the integrated intensity of two diffraction lines with the use of two Geiger-Muller counters. In quantitative phase analyses of the steel and Ti the specimen under investigation of 12 x 20 x 3 mm in size was heated within some seconds to 1,000 - 1,500°C by direct passage of 100 amps current. The temperature was measured with two Pt/Pt-Rh thermocouples. A vacuum of  $1 \cdot 10^{-5}$  -  $1 \cdot 10^{-6}$  mm Hg was produced in the chamber. With the use of this chamber the following studies can be performed: 1) quantitative phase ana-

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X-ray-diffraction phase analysis of...

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ysis of steel and alloys in a wide temperature range; 2) analysis of diagrams of stable and metastable states; 3) investigation of metal transition points from one phase condition to another; 4) investigation of quenching and tempering processes during heating and cooling. The chamber can also be used to investigate Ti and its alloys.

B. Mat'ush

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

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retsenzent; BILASH, I.K., red.

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Making use of experience abroad in the construction of gas  
reservoirs in the Ukraine. Neft. i gaz. prom. no.2:65-68  
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SKULIC, M.

SKULIC, M. Protective equipment in the high-tension network of Bosnia and Hercegovina. p. 216

Vol. 9, no. 4/5, Apr./May 1956

ELEKTROPRIVERDA

TECHNOLOGY

Beograd

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, no. 3, March, 1957

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The Yugoslav-made 170/280-K<sup>3</sup> type suspension insulators  
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Local corticosteroid treatment of some skin diseases. Vrach. delo  
no.10:122-124 0 '61. (MIRA 14:12)  
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corticosteroid hormone cintments. Vest. derm. i ven. 38  
no.4:79-81 Ap '64. (N7-4 18:4)

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Krakowie; kierownik: zast. prof. dr. Zbigniew Kukulski. Adres:  
Krakow, ul. Kopernika 17. I Klinika Chorob Wewnętrznych A.M.  
(HYPERTENSION, history,  
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SKULIMOWSKI, Mieczyslaw

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TOCHOWICZ, Leon; SKULIMOWSKI, Mieczyslaw

Development and teaching of internal medicine at the Department of Medicine of the Jagiello University and Academy of Medicine in Krakow. Pol. tyg. lek. 18 no.40:1494-1497 30.8.1963.

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POPIELA, Tadeusz; SKULIMOWSKI, Mieczyslaw

History of the School of Medicine of the Jagiello University  
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V.A. Nabokov) Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropiche-  
skoy meditsiny imeni Ye.N. Martsinovskogo (dir. - prof. P.G.  
Sergiyev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Gosudarstven-  
nogo Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta grazhdanskogo voz-  
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Beograd

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Yugoslavia (430)

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Nov-Dec 56.

1. Iz Klinike za zenske bolesti i porode Medicinskog fakulteta  
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(LABOR

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SKULJ, Vladimir

Manchester operation. Srpski arh. celok. lek. 85 no. 6:688-699 June 57.

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Upravnik: prof. dr. Stjepan Vidakovic.

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Dorso-occipital presentation. Rad. med. fak. Zagreb 9 no.1:77-69 '61.

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teta u Zagrebu. Upravnik: prof. dr Stjepan Vidakovic.

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DEKARIS, Mihovil; RAJHVAJN, Branko; SKULJ, Vladimir; DRAZANCIC, Ante  
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Moskva.

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Economic councils in pharmaceutical institutions. Apt. deko 13  
no.5:51-53 3-6 '64. (KML 12:3

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M. Phys

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Photographic abs

P 4 1953

Industrial & Scientific  
Application of Photography

The threshold of electron emission in Ni and Mo is measured for different energies of the incident electrons. The emission curves are given, and the velocity of the emitted electron is compared with the energy of the incident electron. (J. S. R.)

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6-15-54  
MMZ

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THERMOELECTRON EMISSIONS FROM THIN PLATES OF  
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A. R. Skul'man and A. P. Rumyantsev. Doklady Akad. Nauk  
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Duo-lenum." Latvian State U, 1949. In Latvian  
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences)

SO: Izvestiya Ak. Nauk Latviyskoy, SSR, No. 9, Sept., 1955

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2. USSR (600)
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diet

SKULME, K.A.

The protein composition of blood of cancer patients. K. A. Skulme. *Trudy Inst. Epidemiol. Med., Akad. Nauk Litovsk. SSR*, 1953, No. 3, 51-60; *Referat. Zhur. Khim., Biol. Khim.*, 1955, No. 7105. — Studies were made of total protein in 606, albumin and globulin in 430, and fibrinogen in 102 patients with cancer of different body parts. Protein determinations were made refractometrically; fibrinogen by the method of Cullen-Van Slyke; globulin by pptn. with  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ . The protein content is related to the site of the cancer, its extent, and the onset of destructive processes. Less than 7% of protein was found in 60% of patients with inoperable forms of cancer of the stomach and 40% of operable patients. Protein content of less than 6% was found resp. in 15 and 10% of cancer patients. In cancer of other organs of digestion the percentages were 2.5 and 17%, resp. In cancer of the skin a protein content of 7% or less occurred in 5.5% of the patients, and in the cancer of the breast no hypoproteinemia was observed. Most pronounced hypoproteinemia was observed in cases with metastases, cachexias, and high erythrocyte sedimentation rates. In patients with ascites, transudation, purulence, prolonged vomiting, etc., the protein concn. remains normal. In patients with gastric and duodenal ulcers serum protein concns. below 6% were found in 1.4% and below 7% in 13%. Except for the cancer of the skin, the albumin-globulin ratio was lowered in 73-88% of cancer patients regardless of site of the neoplasm. The ratio is particularly low in cachexias, chronic illnesses, in metastatic disease, and in the presence of destructive processes. No interrelation was recorded between the erythrocyte sedimentation rate, degree of anemia, and the albumin-globulin ratio. A high fibrinogen content (0.4%) was observed in patients with severe cachexia with destructive processes and with above normal temp. Low values (below 0.2%) were observed in the presence of extensive metastatic lesions and functional liver disturbances. In patients with a satisfactory state of health fibrinogen remained within normal limits (0.2-0.4%). B. S. L.

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4. Nutrition - Latvia
7. Conference on problems of nutrition, held by the Departments of Biology and Agriculture of the Academy of Sciences of Latvia in Riga on September 16-17, 1952. Vop. cit. 12, No. 2, 1953.
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SKULME, K.A., kand.med.nauk

Comparative studies of gastric function in cancer and precancerous conditions. Vopr.klin.lich.zlok.novoobraz., Riga 2:21-23 1955

1. Sektor onkologii (zav., prof. doktor P. I. Stradyn') Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AN Latviyskoy SSR (dir. prof. doktor P.Ya.Gerke).

(STOMACH, neoplasms  
cancer & precancer, comparison of motor funct. (Rus))

SKULME, K.A., kand.med nauk

Nutrition of gastric patients and its relation to surgery. Vopr. klin. lech. zlok. nevoobraz., Riga. 2:147-173 1955

1. Sektor onkologii (zav. prof. doktor P.I. Stradyn') Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AN Latviyskoy SSSR (dir. - prof. doktor P.Ya. Gerke).

(STOMACH, surgery,  
diets in (Rus))

(DIETS,  
in stomach surg (Rus))

USSR/Medicine - nutrition

FD-3077

Card 1/1      Pub. 141 - 23/23

Author      : Skulme, K. A.

Title      : Scientific conference on problems in therapeutic nutrition

Periodical      : Vop. pit., 61-63, May/Jun 1955

Abstract      : A scientific conference on problems in therapeutic nutrition was held in Riga on 18-19 November 1954 under the auspices of the Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR, the Ministry of Health Latvian SSR, and the Riga Medical Institute. Scientists representing the Institute of Nutrition Academy of Sciences USSR and the Military-Naval Medical Academy also attended. Seventeen reports concerning theoretical problems in therapeutic nutrition, vitamins, therapeutic nutrition for a number of illnesses, and nutrition for healthy and sick babies were presented.

Institution      :

Submitted      :

SKULME, K.

GENERAL

PERIODICALS: VESTIS, NO. 6, 1958

SKULME, K. Significance of research on leukoppedesis of the stomach  
for the diagnostic of stomach diseases. p. 89.

Monthly List East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, VOL. 8, No. 2,  
February 1959, Unclass.

SKULME, Kseniya Andreyevna (Inst of Experimental Med, Acad Sci Latvian SSR) for Doc Med Sci on the basis of dissertation defended 22 June 59 in Council of Riga Med Inst, entitled "Problems of the etiology, pathogenesis and early diagnosis of cancer and precancerous gastric diseases." (BMSISSO USSR, 1-61, 21)

8/851/62/000/028/014/015  
D296/D307

AUTHOR: Skulme, K.A.

TITLE: A rational diet for patients with malignant disease  
and receiving radiotherapy

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Latviyskoy SSR. Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy meditsiny. Trudy, no. 28, 1962.  
Znacheniye faktora pitaniya v profilaktike luchevoy  
bolezni, no. 4, 171 - 244

TEXT: 290 patients with malignant disease, mainly women suffering from carcinoma of the cervix (aged between 41 and 60) received deep x-ray therapy in a single dose of 250 - 300 r twice daily up to a total of 18 000 r, or 1 local treatment with Co60 in a single dose of 1800 - 2600 mg/hr. up to a total of 8000 - 12,000 mg/hr. for 30 - 60 days. The patients were assessed every 5 - 10 days with regard to their general condition, hemopoietic function, protein and vitamin metabolism, and the secretory and motor functions of the stomach. The patients were divided into 4 groups, the first of which (66) was given the usual hospital diet. The second group of 67 recei-  
Card 1/3

S/851/62/000/028/014/015

D296/D307

A rational diet for patients with ...

ved a diet enriched with proteins and vitamin C, the third (of 54) was given in addition vitamins B', B<sub>2</sub>, B<sub>6</sub> and PP. Finally, the 4th group of 32 patients received all these and also pantothenic acid, folic acid and rutin. An earlier investigation showed that the usual hospital diet with an average protein ration of 1 g/kg daily was insufficient to maintain the nitrogen balance of patients with malignant disease and receiving radiotherapy. Experiments were carried out on rats and guinea pigs. General digestive and nervous disorders were observed most frequently, in the 1st and least frequently in the 4th group. Renal disorders, hemorrhages and a reduction in blood pressure occurred in all 4 groups. The immediate results of the treatment were most satisfactory in the 4th group. The state of the protein reserve was investigated in 172 patients by estimation of the whole blood globin level and the total serum proteins. Radiotherapy caused a marked decrease in the blood globin and serum protein levels, most often in the 1st and least of all in the 4th group. A fall in the globin level could also be produced experimentally in rats exposed to total body radiation. Radiation also decreased the vitamin C level in the adrenal cortex and blood. ✓

Card 2/3

A rational diet for patients with ...

S/851/62/000/028/014/015  
D296/D307

This fall could only be observed in patients receiving the ordinary hospital diet but in the other 3 groups it was compensated by the high doses of vitamin C which these groups received. As a rule, radiotherapy led to a decrease in the gastric acid secretion but in some hyperacid patients increased gastric secretion could be observed. These disorders of secretory function were most marked in the 1st group and least marked in the 4th group. Changes in the ammonia and lactic acid contents of the gastric juices were less pronounced. The motor function of the stomach was impaired, most in the 1st and least in the 4th group. The same applied to the loss of appetite and dyspepsia. The author concludes that patients with malignant disease require in the period of radiotherapy a diet reinforced by proteins and vitamins. There are 27 figures and 38 tables. ✓

Card 3/3

SKULME, K.A.

Scientific session in Leningrad dedicated to the problem of  
chronic gastritis. Vop. pit. 22 no.6:84-86 N-D '63.  
(MIRA 17:7)

Effect of smoking and diet on the incidence and course of gastric cancer in man. Vop. pat. 21 no. 12719 (1976) (MERA 18-0)

I. laboratorijska pitanija (av. prof. R. P. Shulme) Latvijskogo  
Institutuza eksperimental'noj i klinicheskoj onkologii AN SSSR,  
Riga.

SKIBIŃSKA-ŁĘTĘKOWSKA, Danuta; ŁĘSKI, Mieczysław

Changes in the transaminase activity (GOT and GPT) in the allantoic fluid of chick embryos infected with Newcastle disease virus. Med. dosw. mikrobiol. 16 no.2:87-92 1978.

1. w II Pracowni Virusologii Gęsiej i W. Polowy (Kierownik: doc. dr. Z. Łęski).

SKULNICKA-KRYSKOWSKA, Danuta; LARSKI, Zdzislaw

Effect of some antihistaminic drugs on the multiplication of  
Newcastle disease virus. Med. dosw. mikrobiol. 17 no.3:251-256  
'65.

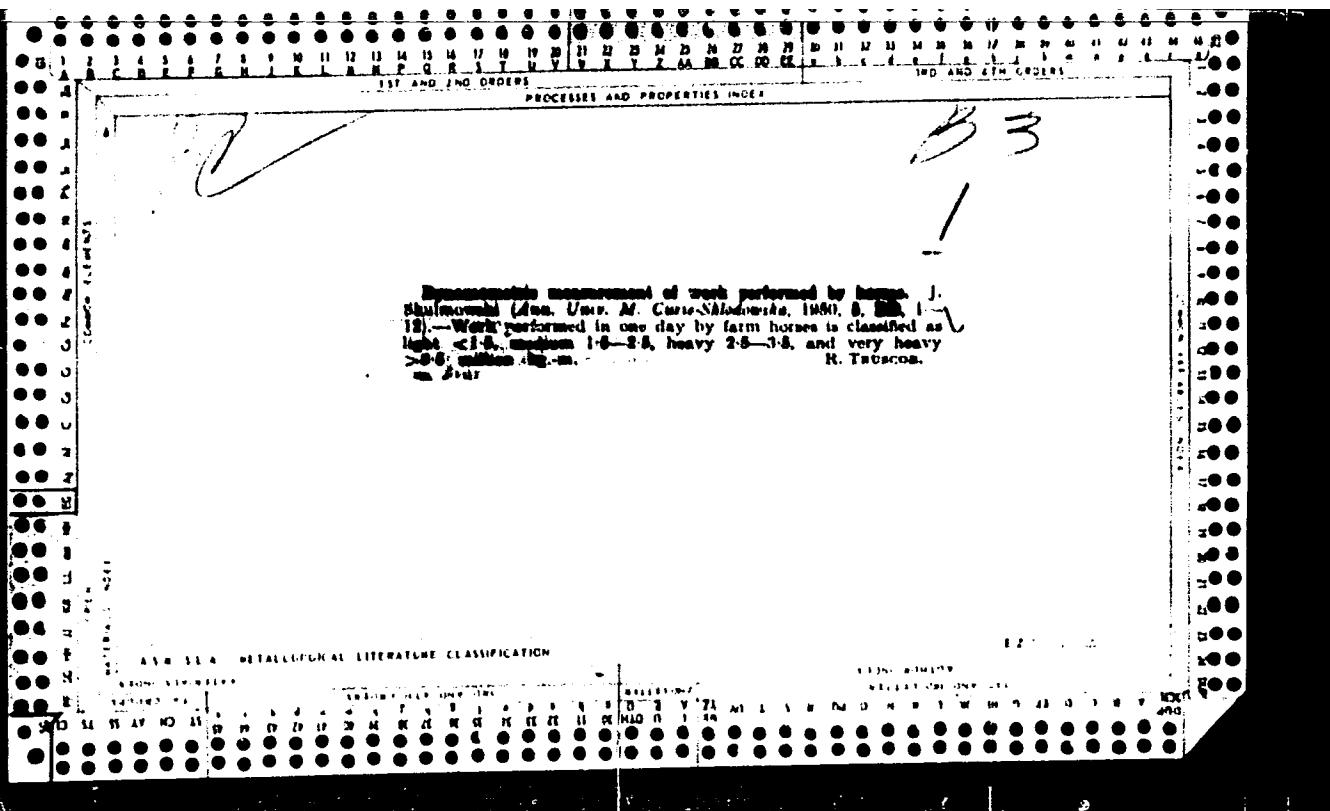
1. Z 1! Pracowni Wirusologii Ogolnej Instytutu Weterynarii w  
Pulawach (Kierownik: doc. dr. Z. Laski).

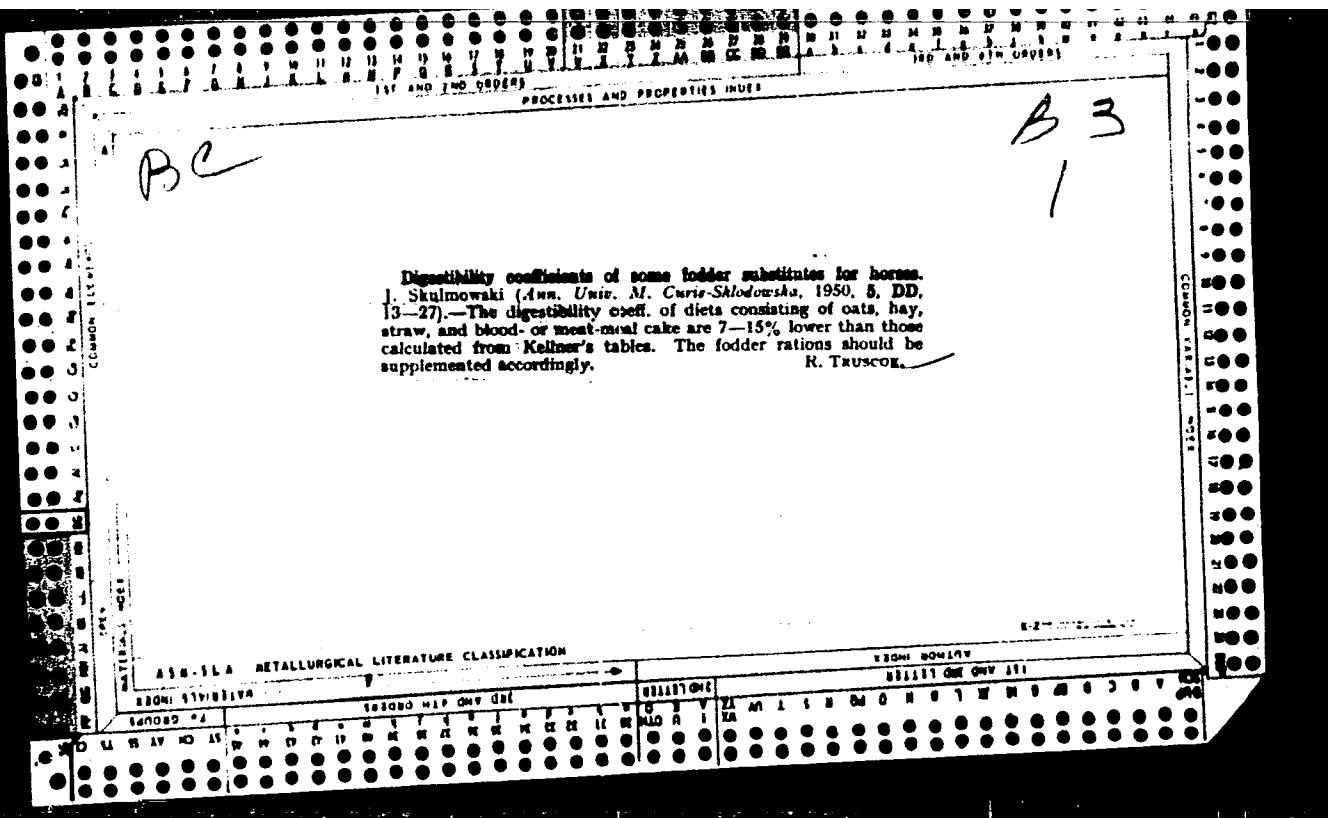
Bl

2-1

Absorption of ultraviolet light by some organic substances. I. MARSHALSKI and J. SZYLKOWSKI (Bull. Acad. Polonaise, 1965, A, 137-148). Hydrochloride (I) dissolved in NaOH shows no selective absorption initially, but an absorption band with max. at 3170 Å gradually appears and shifts towards shorter  $\lambda$ , the max. after 24 hr. being at 2880 Å. The filtrates from the alkaline solutions after acidification with AcOH show the development of an absorption band at 2800 Å. This change is also accompanied by increase in the O<sub>2</sub> and 1 volt of the voltamme. The extinction curve of (I) acetate in CHCl<sub>3</sub> solution is similar to that of cellulose-benzoate, whilst that of (I) benzoate shows a max. at 2770 Å and a min. at 2622 Å, attributed to the C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub> nucleophilic effect. J. W. R.

AMERICAN METALLURGICAL LIBRARY CLASSIFICATION





SKULMOWSKI, J.

(2)

Chemical Abstracts  
May 25, 1954  
Biological Chemistry

The digestibility coefficients of some feeds used in feeding pigs. E. Drzas and J. Skulmowski. Roczniki Nauk Rolniczych 66, Ser. B, Zoolozk. No. 2, 83-102 (in English, 103-4) (1963).—Digestibility coeffs. (I) for pigs were detd. for wheat, barley, potatoes, beets, fish and blood meal, etc., and compared with data found in the literature. The difference between the data was so great that it was impossible to adopt any definite av. values for nutritive values, or for rationing. I is given for total dry substance, total org. matter, proteins, fat, N-free ext., and fiber for each of the feeds evaluated. Richard Ehrlich

SKULMOWSKI, J.

Chemical Abstracts  
May 25, 1954  
Biological Chemistry

2  
Digestibility coefficients of some poultry feeds. J. Skulmowski and W. Tyro. *Roczniki Nauk Rolniczych* 66, Ser. B, Zootech. No. 3, 21-41 (in English, 41-2) (1953).— Digestibility coeffs. (I) of certain poultry feeds were detd. I for total dry substance for the grain of wheat was 75.85, barley 70.36, corn 82.42, oats 80.20, rye 78.48, soybeans 22.34, meat and bone meal 36.49, blood meal 64.73, fish meal 35.41, and a mash composed of crushed grain of oats, wheat, corn, barley bran, and of meat and bone meal 66.66%. The I values for total proteins, org. matter, ether ext., N-free ext., and fibers are given for each of the feeds. I values can be applied in establishing the feed rations for poultry. The feeding value of the mash was very high. Richard Ehrlich

SKULMOWSKI, J.

101. ✓ Determination of amino acids in hydrolyzates of hays of *Medicago sativa*, *Orrithopas sativus*, *Trifolium pratense*, *Vicia faba minor*, and *Lupinus latifolius* by the paper chromatography method. Tadeusz Mierzejewski and Józef Skulmowski. *Ann. Univ. Mariae Curie-Skłodowska, Lublin*, Sec. DD, 8, 387-98 (1953/54) (English summary).

The hays of these 5 plants were hydrolyzed with HCl at 120° for 6 hrs., then given the same treatment for 24 hrs. at room temp. The hydrolyzates were kept at -4° and a two-dimensional paper chromatography was undertaken on Whatmann No. 1 and 41 paper of 28 X 28 cm. size; 0.016 ml. of hydrolyzate was used each time. In one direction the chromatogram was developed with  $C_6H_5OH-H_2O$  7:3, in the other one with  $PrOH-H_2O$  7:3. It was possible in this way to identify clearly, in addn. to one spot which could not be ascribed to any known substance, the following acids: leucine (I), isoleucine (II), methionine (III), valine (IV), phenylalanine (V), proline, tryptophan (VI), tyrosine, alanine, threonine, lysine, glycerol, serine, glutamic acid, aspartic acid, asparagine, cystine (VII), arginine (VIII), and histidine (IX). I and II and also II, IV, and V appeared together on the same spot in the two-dimensional chromatogram, but could be easily sep'd.: I from II with  $BuOH-AcOH-H_2O$ , II, IV, and V from each other with  $BuOH-MeOH-H_2O$ , III from V with  $C_6H_5OH-H_2O-NH_3$ ; III, VI, VII, VIII, and IX are present in minute-amounts only. From the size and colors which the spots show with ninhydrin *V. faba minor* and *O. sativus* form one group of plants; the other 3 belong to a sep. group. Werner Jacobson

*S. Kulmowski, J.*

1 Suitability of the indicator method for determining digestibility coefficients with pigs: digestibility of fish pastes and mushroom meal. J. Krupka, Z. Płaczyski and J. Skulmowski (Roczn. Nauk rol., 1955, 69, B, 195-210).—In digestibility trials with pigs  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$  is preferable to  $\text{SiO}_2$  as an indicator substance. For Norwegian fish pastes and mushroom meal (*Cantharellus cibarius*), respectively, the digestibility data were: org. matter, 83.4, 89.6; crude protein, 78.7, 53.9; true protein, 88.5, 86.3; fibre, —, 85.0; N-free extractives, —, 91.7%.

A. G. POLLARD.

(2)

Skulmowski, J.

POLAND/Farm Animals. General Problems

Q-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 8, 1958, No 35613

Author : Skulmowski, J.

Inst : Not Given

Title : Antibiotics in Animal Feeding

Orig Pub : Fosteby nauk roln., 1957, 3, No 5, 63-82

Abstract : The author presents a review on the use and stimulating action of antibiotics in swine breeding, poultry raising, and cattle breeding. A separate chapter is devoted to the effect of antibiotics upon the microflora of the stomach. A bibliography of 100 items is added.

Card : 1/1

SKUL MOWSKI, Jozef

SURNAME, Given Name

Country: Poland

Academic Degrees:

(5)

Affiliation:

Source: Warsaw, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol XVII, No 8, August 1961, pp 471-474

Data: "Nutritional Values of Mixed Feed Concentrates Produced by the Fodder Industry."

Authors:

SKULMOWSKI, Jozef; Prof. dr.; Director of the Biochemistry Department (Zaklad Biochemii), Veterinary Institute (Instytut Weterynarii), Pulawy; and p f the Department of Physiological Chemistry (Zaklad Chemii Fizjologicznej), Higher Agricultural School (WSR-- Wyzsza Szkoła Rolnicza) Lublin.

DRZAS, Edward

PLISZCZYNSKI, Zbigniew

8P0 981643

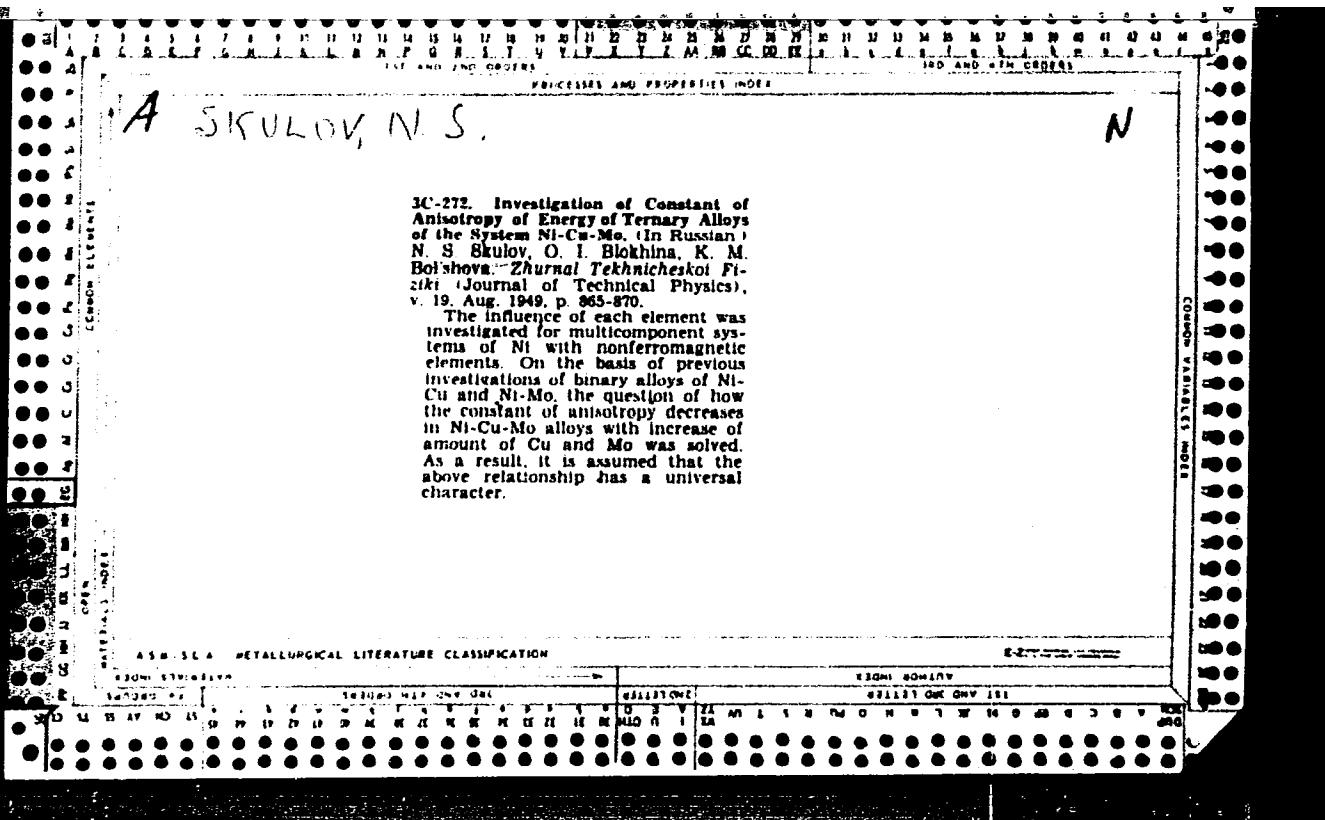
POLAND

J. SKOWRONSKA-BROEK, Jadwiga, Dr., and RASZEWSKA, Halina of the Department of Biochemistry (Zaklad Biochemii) (Director: Prof. Dr. J. SKOWRONSKI) and of the Department of Poultry Diseases (Zaklad Chorob Drobu) (Director: Docent, Dr. K. GAREK), both of the Veterinary Institute (Instytut Weterynarii) in Pulawy.

"Relation of Serum Protein Fractions Level and HI and SR Titre Tests to Mode of Inoculation with 'F' Vaccine Against Newcastle Disease."

Warsaw, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol 13, No 9, September, 1957.

Abstract: (Authors' English summary modified). Materials, methods, and results are given on the above study in 20 chickens. Vaccination was made via the nose, intramuscularly and via the skin. Results are discussed indicating that immunity, as demonstrated by SR test, is probably due to alpha-globulin fraction, and that vaccination via nose is most effective. Of the ten references, four are English, six are Polish.



MALEK, P.; CERVINKA, F.; SKULLOVA, M.; HOUSKA, O.

Epidemiologic studies on pemphigus mastitis strain of Staphylococcus; maternal infection and its relation to newborn infant and environment. Cesk. gyn. 18 no.4:299-306 Aug 1953. (CIML 25:4)

1. Of the Institute of Experimental Surgery (Director--Docent B. Spacek, M.D.) and of the Institute of Mother and Child (Director--Prof. J. Trapl, M.D.), Prague. 2. Epidemiological study.

MALEK, Prokop; Technicka spoluprace: JEHLIKOVÁ, M.; SKULOVÁ, M.;  
STYS, V.

Dynamics of circulation of substances in the organism during  
shock. Cas. lek. česk. 95 no.17:449-454 27 Apr 56.

1. Ustav klinické a experimentální chirurgie, Praha.

(SHOCK, experimental

hemodynamics of procaine penicillin in animals. (Cz))

(PENICILLIN, derivatives

procaine penicillin, hemodynamics in expr. shock in  
animals. (Cz))

VOL', L.M.; SKULOVICH, L.I.

Modernization of the crucible electric furnace for melting aluminum and its alloys with Nichrome-band heaters. Biul. tekhn.-ekon.inform. Gos. nauch.-issl. nauch. i tekhn. inform. 18 no.6:36-37 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

BIALAS, Zabawa, A.; SKULSKA, E.; WALACH, Z.

Relative line strengths in the doublets of the spark spectra of  
Mg II, Ca II, Sr II, and Ba II. Acta physica Pol 26 no.2:175-  
183 '64.

1. Institute of Physics of the Jagiellonian University, Krakow.

*VERZHbinskaya*  
VERZHbinskaya, N.A.; SKUL'skaya, G.A.

Riboflavin in the brain of vertebrates. Dokl. AN SSSR 110  
no. 6: 1034-1037 0 '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Institut fiziologii imeni I.P. Pavlova Akademii nauk SSSR.  
Predstavleno akademikom V.A. Engel'gardtom.  
(Riboflavin) (Brain)

SKUL'SKAYA, G. A.

✓ Riboflavin in the brain of the vertebrates. N. A. Verzhbinskaya and G. A. Skul'skaya. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R.* 110, 1034-7 (1958). Typical analyses are given for riboflavin in the brain, heart, liver, kidney, and muscle tissues of 14 species of fish, frog, turtle, hen, grackle, bluebird, guinea pig, rabbit, hedgehog, and cat. In the vertebrate brain the content of riboflavin is relatively const. at about 2 g./l.; the exceptions are beluga fish (7-12) and frog (5-9); there is no definite progression in the evolutionary scale. Cytochrome activity in the brain increases steadily with evolutionary position from  $Q_{10}$  of 10 for lower fish to 55 in white rat; the ratio of cytochrome to riboflavin also shows a general progression in this order. Individual variations are discussed. G. M. Kosolapoff

12

L 13382-66 EWT(1)/FS(v)-3

SCTB DD

ACC NR: AP6002682

SOURCE CODE: UR/0385/65/001/006/0571/0576

AUTHOR: Barbashova, Z. I.; Skul'skaya, G. A.; Grigor'yeva, G. I.; Vasil'yeva, V. V.

34  
B

ORG: Study Group on Resistance of the Institute of Evolutionary Physiology and Biochemistry im. I. M. Sechenov, AN SSSR, Leningrad  
(Gruppa po izucheniyu rezistentnosti Instituta evolyutsionnoy fiziologii i biokhimii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Investigation of some properties of actomyosin proteins in normal and hypoxic-conditioned rats

SOURCE: Zhurnal evolyutsionnoy biokhimii i fiziologii, v. 1, no. 6, 1965, 571-576

TOPIC TAGS: hypoxia, muscle protein, muscle physiology, rat, space chamber, myology

ABSTRACT: The physical and chemical properties of animal-muscle protein were studied to determine whether a relationship exists between prolonged hypoxia conditioning and the ability of muscle to resist the damaging effect of certain agents, such as protein-denaturing substances. Tests were performed on contractile protein (actomyosin group), which comprises 40% of the total muscle protein. White rats weighing 250—300 g received hypoxia conditioning consisting of daily

Card 1/2 UDC: 591.175.05.044.01:547.96+612.744.015.33.014.41+616-001.12

L 13382-66

ACC NR: AP6002682

4-hr stays in an altitude chamber under gradually decreasing pressure. Actomyosin was then extracted from the femur muscles of decapitated experimental and control animals, and tests (described in detail in the original article) were performed. Experimental results showed that the following properties of actomyosin from control and conditioned animals were identical: a) the amount of extractable actomyosin, b) the specific and characteristic viscosity of actomyosin, c) the content of sulfhydryl groups, and d) the resistance to urea denaturing. Thus, the nonspecifically increased resistance of the skeletal musculature of hypoxic-conditioned rats observed in previous experiments is not related to the properties of actomyosin studied. However, in hypoxic-conditioned animals, the rate of recovery of actomyosin viscosity after the influence of ATP was significantly greater than the recovery rate in control animals. The mechanism of this phenomenon is not yet understood. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. [JS]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 25Sep64/ ORIG REF: 012/ OTH REF: 004  
ATD PRESS: 4154

Card 2/2

PROTSENKO, L.D.; SKUL'SKAYA, N.Ya.

Aryl diethylene triamides of thiophosphoric acid. Zhur. ob. khim.  
33 no.7:2284-2287 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:8)  
(Phosphoroamidothioic acid)

L 17952-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j) PC-4/Pr-4 RPL RM  
ACCESSION NR: AP5002563 S/0079/64/034/007/2233/2234

AUTHOR: Protsenko, L. D.; Skul'skaya, N. Ya.

TITLE: O-aryl-N,N,N',N' - diethylenediamides of thiophosphoric acid

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 34, no. 7, 1964, 2233-2234

TOPIC TAGS: phosphoric acid, organic synthetic process, chloride, phenol  
Abstract: A series of six O-aryl-N,N,N',N' -diethylenediamides of thiophosphoric acid and chlorides of O-arylthiophosphoric acids were synthesized (Ar = p-CH<sub>3</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, o-CH<sub>3</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, p-ClC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, p-IC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, p-BrC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, and p-NO<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>). The O-aryl-N,N,N',N' -diethylenediamides of thiophosphoric acid were colorless crystalline compounds or viscous light yellow oils. The initial chlorides of the corresponding O-arylthiophosphoric acids were produced by the action of phosphorus thiochloride on phenols in pyridine. Orig. art. has 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 17Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC, GC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 002

JPRS

Card 1/1

PROTSENKO, L.D.; SKUL'SKAYA, N.Ya.

Reaction of arylethlenephosphoramides and aroxyethylenethio-phosphoramides with chlorine and hydrogen chloride. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.4:715-717 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

MAKAR'YEVA, A.G.; SKUL'SKAYA, R.V.

Mechanization of minor operations for cold gluing of shaped parts.  
Der.prom.5 no.8:21 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1.Tallinskaya fanerno-mebel'naya fabrika.  
(Talinn--Furniture industry) (Gluing)

SKUL'SKAYA, R.V., inzh.

Automatic three-spindle machines for drilling and counterboring  
holes in bars. Der.prom. 7 no. 7:22 Jl '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Tallinskaya fanerno-mebel'naya fabrika.  
(Drilling and boring machinery)

SKUL'SKAYA, R.V., inzh.

~~Polishing by textile wheels without using shellac. Der.prom. 7 no.9:25-26~~  
S '58. ~~(MIRA-11:11)~~

1. Tallinskaya fanerno-mebel'naya fabrika.  
(Wood finishing)

SKUL'SKAYA, R.V.

Making furniture with bent and glued parts from veneer sheets.  
Der. prom. 13 no.1:17-20 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:4)

J. Tallinskaya fanerno-mebel'naya fabrika.

KOVALEVSKAYA, I.L.; EPSHTEYN-LITVAK, R.V.; DMITRIYEVA-RAVIKOVICH, Ye.M.;  
KURNOSOVA, N.A.; SHCHEGLOVA, Ye.S.; FERDINAND, Ya.M.;  
KHOMIK, S.R.; MAKHLINEVSKIY, L.P.; PETROVA, S.S.;  
GOLUBOVA, Ye.Ye.; GONCHAROVA, Z.I.; SARMANEYEV, A.P.;  
SIZINTSEVA, V.P.; Prinimali uchastiye: MEDYUKHA, G.A.;  
OSOKINA, L.A.; RACHKOVSKAYA, Yu.K.; OSOVTSYVA, O.I.;  
DEDUSENKO, A.I.; KOVALEVA, P.S.; KARASHEVICH, V.P.;  
CHEBOTAREVICH, N.D.; CHIGIR', T.R.; SKUL'SKAYA, S.D.;  
KECHETZHIYEV, B.A.; DEMINA, A.S.; ZUS'MAN, R.T.; YESAKOV, P.I.;  
SYSOYEVA, Z.A.; ZINOV'YEVA, I.S.; FAL'CHEVSKAYA, A.A.;  
DENISOVA, B.D.; TIMOFELEVA, R.G.; SYRKASOVA, A.V.;  
LYANTS'MAN, S.G.

Reactivity and immunological and epidemiological effectiveness  
of alcoholic typhoid and paratyphoid fever vaccines in school  
children. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 33 no.7:72-77  
Jl '62. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz Moskovskogo, Rostovskogo, Omskogo institutov epidemiologii i mikrobiologii, Stavropol'skogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok i Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR. 2. Rostovskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii (for Kovaleva).
3. Stavropol'skiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok (for Sysoyeva).
4. Kuybyshevskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii (for Zinov'yeva). 5. Saratovskaya gorodskaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya (for Lyantsman).

FERDINAND, Ya.M. (Rostov-na-Donu); Prinimali uchastiye: MARISOVA, A.P.;  
BRAYNINA, R.A.; MARGULIS, L.A.; MYASNENKO, A.M.; KOVALEVSKAYA,  
I.L.; TELESHEVSKAYA, E.A.; SPOLEVA, S.V.; KALININA, K.I.;  
KOVALEVA, N.S.; IVANOVA, M.K.; ARENDER, B.A.; KUCHERENKO, R.A.;  
MANATSKOVA, K.S.; OLEYNIKOVA, L.T.; KIBARDINA, Yu.A.;  
GRIGOR'YEVA, K.S.; SEMENIKHINA, L.G.; CHERNYKH E.I.; DOROFEYeva,  
V.M.; SHEVCHENKO, Ye.N.; ABRAMOVA, O.K.; SKUL'SKAYA, S.D.;  
PETROVA, Z.I.; MAKHLINEVSKIY, L.I.; KUZ'MINA, A.I.; AL'TMAN, R.Sh.;  
MARDERER, R.G.; YENGALYCHEVSKAYA, L.N.; CHIRKOVA, M.N.; TERESHCHENKO,  
N.I.; SHELKOVNIKOVA, M.A.; PROKOPENKO, V.V.; BEKLEMESHEVA, Ye.;  
BARANOVA, T.V.

Effectiveness of specific prophylaxis with alcohol divaccine  
against typhoid and paratyphoid B fever in school-age children.  
Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 41 no.1:23-27 Ja '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

Country	:	Poland	G-3
Category	:		
Abs. Jour	:		45987
Author	:	Jerzmanowska, Z. and Skulski, J.	
Institut.	:	Not given	
Title	:	Dimerization and Polymerization Reactions of Euparin	
Orig Pub.	:	Roczniki Chem, 32, No 3, 471-435 (1951)	
Abstract	:	The substance (I) formed by the dimerization of euparin (2-isopropenylcoumarone) (II) in dil acoholic solutions of mineral acids (see preceding communication, RZhKhim, No 23, 1955, 55256), absorbs 3 mols H <sub>2</sub> on hydrogenation over Pt (from PtO <sub>2</sub> ) in glacial C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> COOH and adds 3 mols benzoic acid in chloroform solution. On refluxing for 19 hrs in C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>6</sub> with maleic anhydride, I forms the adduct C <sub>30</sub> H <sub>26</sub> O <sub>9</sub> , mp 120°, later 230° [sic] (decomp; from benzene), and on	

Card: 1/3

Country	:	Poland	G-3
Category	:		
Abs. Jour	:		45987
Author	:		
Institut.	:		
Title	:		
Orig. Pub.	:		
Abstract	:	CH <sub>3</sub> group at the double bond in I. When a 10% benzene solution of II is left to stand in the presence of a 48% ether solution of BF <sub>3</sub> (several days at 20°), an amorphous polymer (III) with no sharply defined mp is formed: judging from the molecular weight this polymer appears to be a mixture of tetramer and small quantities of pentamer. The ozonolysis of III gives CH <sub>2</sub> O. I does not polymerize with a mixture of I and II. Attempts to brominate, sulfonate, and nitrate II were unsuccessful.	
			D. Vickovskiy

Card: 2/3

SKULSKI, L.; URBANSKI, T.

On azo dyes deriving from 4-( $\omega$ -nitrovinyl)-aniline. Bul Ac Pol  
chim 6 no.5:293-298 '58. (EEAI 9:7)

1. Department of Organic Technology, Warsaw Technical University.  
Communicated by T.Urbanski.  
(Azo dyes) (Nitrovinylaniline)

SKULSKI, Lech, mgr. inz.; URBANSKI, Tadeusz

On the absorption spectra of azo dyes. I. Spectra of azo dyes  
deriving from 4-hydroxy- and 4-acetoxyazobenzene. Roczn. chemii 34  
no.1:141-157 '60. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Department of Organic Technology II, Institute of Technology,  
Warsaw.

(Absorption spectra) (Azo compounds) (Azobenzene)  
(Acetoxy group) (Phenylazophenol)

SKULSKI, Lech; URBANSKI, Tadeusz

Reactions and the absorption spectra of compounds derived from  
w-nitrostyrene. I. On the preparation of 4-( $\beta$ -nitrovinyl)- anoline.  
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(Absorption spectra) (Nitrostyrene)  
(Nitrovinylaniline)

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Reactions and absorption spectra of compounds deriving from  $\alpha$ -nitro-styrene. Pt.2. On synthesis of azo dyes with a  $\beta$ -nitrovinyl group.  
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(Absorption spectra) (Azo dyes)  
(Nitrovinyl group) (Nitrostyrene)